08CR1453-LAB

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I.

POINTS AND AUTHORITIES

A. Government's Motion for Reciprocal Discovery

1. Rule 16(b)

Defendant has invoked Federal Rule of Criminal Procedure 16(a) in his motion for discovery and the Government has already voluntarily complied with the requirements of Federal Rule of Criminal Procedure 16(a). Therefore, Rule 16(b) should presently be determined to be operable as to Defendant.

The Government, pursuant to Rule 16(b), hereby requests that Defendant permit the Government to inspect, copy, and photograph any and all books, papers, documents, photographs, tangible objects, or make copies of portions thereof, which are within the possession, custody, or control of Defendant and which she intends to introduce as evidence in her case-in-chief at trial. The Government further requests that it be permitted to inspect and copy or photograph any results or reports of physical or mental examinations and of scientific tests or experiments made in connection with this case, which are in the possession or control of Defendant, which she intends to introduce as evidence-in-chief at the trial or which were prepared by a witness whom Defendant intends to call as a witness. The Government also requests that the Court make such orders as it deems necessary under Rule 16(d)(l) and (2) to insure that the Government receives the discovery to which it is entitled.

2. Rule 26.2

Federal Rule of Criminal Procedure 26.2 requires the production of prior statements of all witnesses, except any statement of Defendant. The rule provides for the reciprocal production of Jencks statements. The time frame established by the rule requires the statement to be provided after the witness has testified, as in the Jencks Act. Therefore, the Government hereby requests that Defendant be ordered to supply all prior statements of defense witnesses by a reasonable date before trial to be set by the Court. This order should include any form these statements are memorialized in, including, but not limited to, tape recordings, handwritten or typed notes, and/or reports.

B. The United States' Motion for Fingerprint Exemplars

As part of its case, the United States must prove that Defendant was previously deported from the United States. To prove this element, the United States anticipates calling a certified fingerprint

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1	examiner to testify that Defendant is the individual whose fingerprint appears on the warrants of
2	deportation and other deportation documents. A number of chain of custody witnesses could be
3	eliminated, and judicial resources conserved, by permitting the Government's expert to take Defendant's
4	fingerprints himself. The Defendant's fingerprints are not testimonial evidence. See Schmerber v
5	<u>California</u> , 384 U.S. 757 (1966). Further, using identifying physical characteristics, such as fingerprints
6	does not violate Defendant's Fifth Amendment rights against self-incrimination. United States v
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	<u>DePalma</u> , 414 F.2d 394, 397 (9th Cir. 1969); <u>Woods v. United States</u> , 397 F.2d 156 (9th Cir. 1968); <u>see</u>
8	also, United States v. St. Onge, 676 F. Supp. 1041, 1043 (D. Mont. 1987). Accordingly, the Government
9	requests that the Court order that Defendant make himself available for fingerprinting by the
10	Government's fingerprint expert.
11	III
12	<u>CONCLUSION</u>
13	For the foregoing reasons, the Government respectfully requests that its Motions be granted.
14	DATED: June 25, 2008
15	Respectfully submitted,
16	KAREN P. HEWITT United States Attorney
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18	s/Alessandra P. Serano
19	ALESSANDRA P. SERANO Assistant U.S. Attorney
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